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N. E. FARMER.

KELP, SEA-WEED, &c. AS MANURE.

It is to the presence of various salts of soda that sea-weed owes its fertilizing qualities, for when they are washed out, the residuum is nearly inert. By burning these weeds, the kelp and barilla of commerce are formed. The Suffolk and the Kentish farmers, as well as some of the Scotch, employ the sea-weed in its freshest state, either plowing it into the ground, or spreading it on the top of their heaps of compost. The first plan, however, I have ever seen productive of the best effects; and in that conclusion I am supported by the experience of many excellent farmers.

The salt turf of the sea-shore has been long used in many parts of England as an excellent manure, especially for potatoes; and according to Dr. Holland, even the salt mud of the Mersey, is extensively used for the same crop, at the rate of 20 tons per acre. "The ground thus manured not only gives a large produce of potatoes, but is in a state of excellent preparation for a succeeding crop of either wheat or barley. The adoption of this practice has increased very greatly the value of land about Weston."

There can be no doubt of the advantage of using the sea-weed or sea-turf, in the freshest possible state, after it has been covered with the salt water, as by a spring tide. The Cornish farmers, when they fetch the calcareous sand from the sea-beach, are careful to obtain it as much wetted with the salt water as possible; and there are in the juices and other components of marine plants, a variety of ingredients which must produce the most luxuriant effects upon vegetation growing at a distance from the sea; and their constituents are peculiarly noxious to the vermin with which all cultivated soils abound. If this conclusion be correct, then the mode adopted by the Isle of Thanet and Suffolk farmers, of collecting the sea-weed into heaps, and suffering it to putrefy, is decidedly wrong; for, by being thus decomposed, half its fertilizing virtues are lost to the soil. The common reason for rendering dung putrid before it is spread, viz. that it is necessary to kill the seeds of weeds, has no application here, for those of marine weeds will not grow on arable upland soils.

The use of sea-weed as a manure, in the isles of Jersey and Guernsey, has been very extensive, from time immemorial. Thus, in a work on Jersey, by the Rev. Philip Falle, published in 1694, he observes that "Nature having denied us the benefit of chalk, lime and marl, has supplied us with what fully answers the end of them in husbandry—it is a sea-weed, but a weed more valuable to us than the choicest plant that grows in our gardens. We call it *vraic*, (varec,) in ancient records *veriscum*, and sometimes *wrecum*, and it grows on the rocks about the island. It is gathered only at certain times appointed by the magistrate and signified to the people by a public crier, on a market day. There are two seasons for cutting it, the one in summer, the other about the vernal equinox. The summer *vraic* being first well dried by the sun on the sea-shore, serves for fuel, and makes a hot, glowing fire; but the ashes are a great improvement to the soil, and are equal almost to a like quantity of lime. The winter *vraic* being spread thin on the green turf, and afterwards buried in the furrows by the plow, it is incredible how with its fat unctious substance it ameliorates the ground, imbibing itself into it, softening the clod, and keeping the root of the grain moist during the most parching heats of summer. In stormy weather, the sea does often tear up from the rocks vast quantities of this weed, and casts it on the shore, where it is carefully gathered up by the glad husbandman."

The application of kelp as a manure, has engaged the serious attention of the farmers on the shores of Scotland, and a committee was sometime since appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland to report upon its pretensions. The following is from their report:

"Your committee are unwilling to offer any theoretical opinion as to the way in which kelp may operate as a manure. From the quantity of alkali which it contains, it may naturally be expected to operate by rendering the animal and vegetable matter soluble, and a fit food for plants; but, from the series of facts to be noticed, kelp would seem to possess other qualities as a manure. Although it may be beneficially applied as a dressing by itself, yet the committee are at present inclined to think that, with a view to raising of green crops, it would be better to mix it in compost with other substances. The selection of these must depend upon what the farmer can furnish; but the committee think that good earth or moss will form a good compost, and if to this mixture can be added a little vegetable or animal manure, a beneficial result can be relied on. In this way, a few tons of kelp would enable a farmer to extend his farm dung over at least four times the quantity of land."

The relative value of kelp as a manure, may be estimated from the following experiments, made in the neighborhood of Edinburgh. A field owned by a Mr Hutchinson, was selected, which had been in wheat in the year 1828, hence it was in some measure in an exhausted state. Upon one ridge of this field there was sown at the rate of 12 cwt. of kelp (of commerce) per acre; on a second, at the rate of 10 cwt. per acre; and on a third, at the rate of 4 cwt. per acre. Two other ridges were manured with the best cow and horse dung, at the rate of 20 tons per acre, and the whole was sown with wheat late in the spring of 1829. The two ridges which had got the greatest quantity of kelp were equal to that which had the dung, and the ridge which had got the smallest vuantity, was decidedly superior to the others. Similar experiments were made upon the same field, by sowing barley after the previous crop of wheat; the result was, that the barley manured with the kelp was, according to the estimate of the tenant and his steward, a much heavier crop than after an application of horse and cow-dung, and that the ridge with the smallest quantity of kelp appeared to give the heaviest crop. Turnips, manured with kelp at the rate of one ton per acre, were found fully equal in quantity to those which had been manured with dung.

No description of fertilizer, perhaps, can be named, which *freshens*, as the farmers say, an overcropped soil so much, as a dressing of from 20 to 25 loads per acre of the turf from the sea-shore, soaked with sea-water; and no plant delights in fresh soil so much as the potato. It is, therefore, more than probable, that the excretions of the commonly cultivated grain crops are peculiarly noxious to this plant; and it is certain that the potato, by the deposite which it leaves in the soil, renders it distasteful to the crop by which it is succeeded. Thus the wheat plant rarely looks well on soils where the potato has immediately preceded it. Saline fertilizers, in these cases, are sure to be serviceable, for they unite with, and neutralize the effects, as well as promote the decomposition of, the excretory matters which all plants deposite in the soil.—*Johnson's Far. Encyclop.*

Experiments and Observations on the Production of Butter.—We find in the Transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, an interesting account, by Professor Trail, of eight series of experiments in the prodnction of butter. They occupy ten pages, but we have room only for the principal results.

1. That the addition of some cold water during churning, facilitates the process, or the separation of the butter, especially when the cream is thick and the weather hot.

2. That cream alone is more easily churned than a mixture of cream and milk.

3. That the butter produced from sweet cream has the finest flavor when fresh, and appears to keep longest without acquiring rancidity; but that the buttermilk so obtained, is poor and small in quantity. [Nothing *new* in all that.]

4. That scalding of the cream, according to the Devonshire method, yields the largest quantity of butter; which, if intended for immediate use, is agreeable to the palate and readily saleable; but if intended to be salted, is most liable to acquire, by keeping, a rancid flavor. The process of scalding is troublesome; and the milk, after the removal of the cream, is poor, and often would be unsaleable, from the taste it has acquired from the heating.

5. That churning the milk and cream together, after they have become slightly acid, seems to be the most economical process on the whole, because it yields a large quantity of excellent butter, and the buttermilk is of a good quality. [The latter article is probably more valued in Scotland than with us.]

6. That the keeping of butter in a sound state, appears to depend on its being obtained as free from uncombined albumen, or casein, and water, as it can be, by means of washing and *working* the butter when taken from the churn.—*American Agriculturist.*

REARING OF CALVES.

We take the following extracts from speeches made at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire (Eng.) Agricultural Society:

Earl Spencer said, that one of the great objects of this Society, and one of the matters which rendered it useful to the country, was the bringing together practical men to discuss the subject of their farming proceedings, and thus impart to one another the information which each was enabled to give. Though he claimed for himself, in a certain degree, the name of a practical farmer, especially in the rearing of stock, yet he had not the vanity to put himself in comparison with those who had been brought up to farming from their youth. He had suggested last year, that one subject for discussion at this meeting, should be the rearing of calves. It was a subject to which he had paid the greatest attention, and therefore it would only be considered right that he should begin the discussion on the present occasion.

He should begin by stating what his practice had been on the subject. He had two farms of a very different description. One of them was at Wieston, in Nottinghamshire, where he had scarcely any good land; his other was in Northamptonshire, where he had scarcely any bad land. He reared calves on both farms, and the treatment he gave them was, of course, very difficult, but they produced an equal result of success. He thought it right to state what these results had been. At this time last year, he had 102 cows and heifers old enough to breed from; the produce of which had been 85 calves during the year, 80 of which were now alive. On his farm in Northamptonshire, he had only 20 cows at the same time last year, old enough to breed from, the produce of which was 14 calves, all of which were now alive. He was afraid that some would say that thrs was an expensive practice; but he still thought that if bred upon poor land, that practice which produced a large number of healthy calves was the one which ought to be adopted. His practice in Nottinghamshire was, that in the first three months the calves should be kept upon new milk; the next month upon new milk and skim milk; and the next three months upon skim milk mixed with boiled linseed. After six months, his calves were put entirely upon grass, and in winter upon turnips.

There was another question which, although not directly, might indirectly be considered in reference to this subject, and that was, whether the system of breeding in-and-in was good. He denied that that was a mischievous principle, and he could speak from his own experience on the subject. Since he had adopted that plan, during the last fourteen years, he had raised more calves in proportion to the number of his cows than formerly. The constitution of his calves was better—he had fewer deaths—and more calves. That was his success during the last fourteen years, notwithstanding the breeding in-and-in system which he had practiced. He did not believe there was any peculiar merit in the system—but he did think there was not any positive disadvantage if it was done with judgment.

Mr Henry Colman, a gentleman from America, here proposed a series of questions bearing upon the rearing of calves, to which

Earl Spencer replied. Mr Colman had put three questions to him, which he would answer according to his experience and practice. With respect to the age at which a heifer should breed, in his opinion, it ought not to breed before it was two and a half years old. He thought it would be imprudent to allow a heifer to breed before that age, and he thought if the breeding was delayed beyond that time, the animal would be most likely to get so fat as not to breed at all.

With respect to the next question, his practice had always been with calves born previous to the end of June, to turn them out to grass. If calved before the latter end of summer, or the beginning of autumn, he turned them out to grass next summer; but if calved in the spring, he turned them out immediately. He did not allow the calf to suck beyond two or three days—he thought it desirable that the calf should remain with the cow two or three days, during which period the calf was licked by its parent, and this was exceedingly beneficial to it. After that process the general rule was to take the calf away, and give it some new milk—not to let it suck. He had tried the other method, but found the calves were always more backward when taken from sucking, than when taken from new milk.

Mr E. B. Beaumont next rose, and offered a few observations on the plan which he adopts in rearing calves. With regard to the breeding in-and-in, he attributed the success which had attended Lord Spencer, not to the principle of in-and-in breeding, but to his lordship's own care and management. Whether or not his lordship had had success in in-and-in breeding, he was sure they would all agree that his lordship had, out-and-out, the best stock in the country.

BLOODY MILK.

Below we publish three answers to a call of a subscriber for suggestions for the cure of cows that give bloody milk. The first is from a practical farmer in this vicinity.—*Louisville Jour.*

Messrs. Editors—I send the following recipe for cows that give bloody or slippery milk. I have always immediately relieved them by giving them (say morning and evening,) a piece of poke-root, (or as it is called in the Eastern States, garget root,) about as big as a man's thumb. They will readily eat it, by cutting open a potato and slipping the root into it. Yours, &c. C.

Messrs. Editors—In answer to the inquiry concerning bloody milk, in your paper, I would say, bloody milk in cows is generally the result of irritating and acrimonious food. If the udder seems to be influenced, is irritable and tender to the touch, yeast and soapsuds applied warm, will be useful. If it is swelled and hard, the smoke of burning loaf sugar will often be a relief. The blood should be milked out three times every day, or be evacuated by making incisions with a knife. Marsh mallow *(herba althea,)* common mallow *(herba mulvae,)* with glauber salts, or common salt, in large quantities, gentle exercise and good feed, are usually effective remedies. A change of pasture sometimes will effect a cure. Bloody milk is not of itself a disease. The farmer has the power of preventing it by good food.

E. HEERINGEN, *Veterinary Surgeon.*
Louisville, Aug. 4.

Messrs. Editors—This season has been very rainy. Vegetation took place early, and the grass in general has been rank. Some cows make more blood than others; for instance, a good cudder or masticator. Those that give bloody milk are of that class. If you will observe their milk veins, you will find them unusually large—showing they are too much forced by the overflow of blood, as all milk proceeds from blood.

In the course of my practice as a veterinary surgeon and cow-leech in Lincolnshire, England, I attended a great many cows giving bloody milk. The disease is very dangerous on that rich soil, as it often turns to milk fever, commonly called downfall, rendering the cow unable to get up when down.

Cure.—Copious bleeding in the neck-vein, and drench with 1-4 pound of dissolved alum in 1 quart of water, and add to it 1 quart of stale wine.

DAVID DICKINSON,
Veterinary Surgeon and Cow Leech.
Louisville, Ky.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

AN ANT FIGHT.

Mr Editor—Whilst rambling in the fields, I witnessed a scene of interest, one which I think goes far to demonstrate that some insects possess reasoning faculties. The incident referred to, was a pitched battle between two near republics of ants—the bone of contention evidently being the possession of a grasshopper, which lay crushed midway between two hills, which were some twenty feet apart.

When first seen, the combatants were clustered around the object of contest, grappling each other with their mandibles, spirting venom, and exercising various manœuvres incident to a hand to hand fight. Suddenly, a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon, and the combatants left the field, each party returning to its respective hill, leaving nine of their number outside the works, who immediately mounted each a tall blade of grass, seeming to act as sentries, which in fact was their office, for, upon one of the hills suddenly poured forth myriads of tiny warriors. They descended from the look-outs, and went into the citadel, which, in its turn, sent forth a martial throng.

One body emerged from its sally ports without any regard for order, till a space of some three or four feet had been passed over, when they deployed to the right and left, till they formed an extended front of 6 feet, their right resting on the bank of a small pool, and the left on a rock about 20 inches high. The opposite party in coming forth, exhibited a more finished disposition. From three outlets, they advanced in couples and trios, alternately, each trio moving in a direct line for the centre of their opponents' line, and halting when within three feet; the couples proceeding on an angle drawn from their hill, to the extreme right and left of their foes. The right couplets took up a position on a small knoll about 5 feet from the enemy's rock, and two in rear of the trios, while the left continued its march until the pool caused a halt. An immediate retrogade movement took place, and the body posted itself in line, extending from the right of the trios, (and forming a triangle with it,) to the bank of the pool. Both parties now remained stationary a few moments; then, striking their heads violently on the ground, and raising themselves erect, the trios rushed to the fight, the couplets remaining stationary. The movement of the trios was met by an immediate advance of the right and left of the line, (the centre gallantly

maintaining its ground,) as if attempting to gain the trios' rear. This attempt, however, was foiled by the couplets opposing them, and the fight became general. As either party gained the ascendancy, there would be a running, or rather tumbling flight all over the field of battle, which embraced an area of 20 feet square. Occasionally as the tide of battle left one portion of the ground, thousands might be seen writhing in agony from the loss of a limb or antennæ. After a hard fight of 65 minutes, the trios and couplets were victorious, pursuing the vanquished into their fortress, when rapine seemed to be the order of the day. The nests of their antagonists were torn to pieces, and their eggs and young borne off triumphant to the conquerors' fortress.

The battle ground now exhibited a picture, an exact counterpart in miniature, of other fields of glory. But what interested me most was the operations of their surgeons and their assistants—(now do n't smile incredulous.) There was in that insect army a regular staff of officers, in their own peculiar uniforms, and surgeons and their attendants. On the leaves of a large thistle, which was spread on the ground, a body of ants, with greenish fore-bodies and red antennæ, were gathered together and evidently conversing, for they would occasionally touch each other on various parts of their bodies with their antennæ, and when so touched, the individual would start off to the field of battle, and running among the stragglers and wounded for a few moments, return; and in turn, touch some other one, who started off on the same errand.

A few inches from this body, on a neighboring leaf, were a body of grim, black-looking fellows, to whom hundreds of the common soldiers were dragging the wounded and dying: wherever a limb had been severed from the body, or a wound inflicted, the black surgeon would deposit a drop of fluid from its mouth, and then the patient was dragged into the citadel. Night had now nearly set in, and, with reluctance, I was obliged to quit the scene. Yours, &c.

H. M. PAINE.

Value of Corn Fodder.—A writer in the last number of Hunt's Magazine, has the following remark in relation to a peculiar product of industry, in which, no doubt, the stalks, as well as the blades of Indian corn are included. "The census of the United States omits several products of industry, the aggregate value of which would make no insignificant addition to the total amount. Among these are the blades of Indian corn, an excellent fodder for horses or cattle, and which, estimating twenty pounds for every bushel of grain, amounts to 3,775,000 tons, worth thirtyseven million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

Stimulants of Great Men.—It is interesting to notice the different articles used by eminent men, as stimulants to the mental faculties. It is interesting as showing how diametrically opposite means may, in different systems, produce the same effect, and how much the mind sympathizes with the body. Haller drank plentifully of water when he wished for great activity of the brain: Fox, for the same purpose, used brandy. The stimulants of Newton and Hobbes were the fumes of tobacco: those of Pope and Fontenelle, strong coffee. Dr. Johnson, at one period of his life, was a great wine-drinker, but in the latter part of it, found strong tea a good substitute. Don Juan is said to have been written under the influence of gin and water; and it is reported that a certain legal lord, of great learning and talent, plies himself hard with port when he wishes to shine. Pitt was a great drinker of wine; Sheridan, also, was fond of his bottle. Dr. Paris tells us, that when Mr Dunning wished to make an extraordinary display of eloquence, he always put a blister on his chest a few hours before he was to speak, in order that it might irritate the brain by sympathy during his speech.—*Selected.*

LUCERNE.

Lucerne is an artificial grass, which affords a larger produce of fodder than any other species of artificial grass. This valuable grass is best cultivated on a good, dry, warm, barley soil; it is not adapted for heavy or wet soils. Being a deep-rooted plant, it requires a soil that is free. It should be sown on land perfectly clean, with (or best without) a crop of grain. The last of April is a good time to sow it. Extreme cold destroys it. By frequent top-dressings (for which gypsum, ashes, &c. are excellent,) the profitable duration of this crop may be extended to eight or ten years, giving during that period, on an average, three or four cuttings per annum. It should always be cut before the appearance of the blossom. It may be made into hay, although much better adapted for soiling—(that is, fed as cut.) By this plan, an acre will, upon an average, produce fodder for two horses, from the time of the first cutting till October. It is admirably adapted for milch cows, and is relished by all live-stock.

In cutting for a cow, it will always be advisable to take the plant when it is tender and juicy, and such it will be when about a foot high. I have thus cut my plot over six times after the first year. But they who leave the plants to grow two feet high, will find the stems rigid, and less juicy, and that what they gain in bulk will be lost in time and quality.

Lucerne is known to produce much milk, perhaps more than any other of the artificial grasses; but some complain that it communicates a bitter flavor. I doubt the fact, but would always recommend that it be not given quite fresh to a cow, particularly at an early period after calving. If the required quantity be cut over night, it will be fit for the stall by ten o'clock of the following morning, and again the afternoon meal should be exposed to the sun for two or three hours before it is used.

Lucerne may be estimated as the choicest of all fodder, because it lasts many years, will bear cutting down four, five or six times a year, enriches the land on which it grows, will fatten cattle, and often proves a remedy for the diseased.—*Johnson's Far. Encyclop.*

"Several years since, while residing in the State of Maine, (says the editor of the Zanesville Gazette,) we made several experiments with lucerne, which satisfied us that the most favorable soil for it is a deep, sandy loam; and as the alluvial soils on this river (the Ohio,) are generally of this character, we last spring resolved on giving it a fair trial here. We procured from Boston a small quantity of seed, which was sown the last week in May. As the soil had been badly managed for several years previous, we had feared that the great growth of weeds would check and smother the lucerne, and to guard against this, and get a chance to extirpate the weeds, we sowed the seed in drills.

"In the latter part of the month of July, the lucerne had reached the height of 18 inches on an average, and had considerably blossomed. We cut it and fed it green, partly to hogs and partly to milch cows;—both ate it voraciously. In just *four* weeks from the time it was cut, it had again grown to nearly the same height as before, and was cut a second time—and on the first of November it was cut a third time, the crop being heavier than either of the preceding. A piece of common red clover (very flourishing) immediately adjoining, the soil precisely similar, did not yield nearly *half* as much, in proportion, as the lucerne.

"We have no doubt that it may be cut five times another year, and will yield at the rate of a ton and a half of *hay* to the acre at each cutting."

Camphine Oil.—The Boston Courier says: "We learn from a gentleman who has curiosity enough to take note of such occurrences, that *fortyseven* deaths have been caused by the accidental explosion of the camphine oil."

According to this statement, people might as well burn gunpowder candles—or what say you to bunches of Chinese crackers, hung over the tea-table? Nearly all the improvements of the age, from banks down to Croton water pipes, have this objectionable tendency to blow up. Our civilization is decidedly of the Vulcanian order, and the march of mind is too often at the expense of its own tabernacle, the body. The general order ought to be, "stand from under!" whenever a man announces a great invention.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Fine Wool.—The Ithaca (N. Y.) Chronicle says that Messrs. L. A. & H. K. Morrell, who own a flock of two thousand Saxons, have disposed of the whole clip at *fifty cents* per lb. The lot was purchased for a prominent manufacturing establishment in this city. The fleeces averaged 5 1-2 lbs. per head. Last year, the Messrs. Morrell obtained only 45 1-2 cents for their wools.—*Bost. Atlas.*

How to Ruin a Son.—Let him have his own way—allow him free use of money—suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath day—do not inquire into the character of his companions—call him to no account for his evenings—furnish him with no stated employment. Pursue this course, and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance, if you have not to mourn over a debased and ruined child. Thousands have realized the sad result, and have gone mourning to their graves.—*Presbyterian.*

Toads.—Never destroy the toad. In the season of bugs and flies, a toad will do more towards the preservation of a garden, than a man, and all that he requires at your hands for this valuable assistance, is the freedom of your garden walks and beds, and the paltry shelter of a chip or turf. He meddles with no one's business but his own—constantly avoiding company, and intent only on extirpating those voracious insects by whose jaws the beauty of the garden is so frequently laid low. —*Maine Cult.*

It is said that Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, has a hundred acre field of corn that will average 100 bushels to the acre.

SPEECH OF MR COLMAN AT THE DINNER OF THE HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

The great annual Show of this Society, took place at Dundee on the 8th and 9th of August. The grand dinner took place on the 9th, the Duke of Richmond in the chair. After a number of toasts and speeches, the chairman gave—

"The distinguished visitors who have honored us with their presence."

Our fellow-countryman, HENRY COLMAN, Esq., rose and said:

My Lord Duke:—I feel myself greatly honored by being called upon to join in the festivities of the evening. I am delighted to find myself among the enlightened and accomplished farmers of Scotland—among the most enlightened and the most accomplished farmers in the world. Sinclair's Husbandry of Scotland was among my earliest agricultural reading; and this, together with the publications of the Highland Agricultural Society, among the most valuable ever given to the world, uniting, in an eminent degree, "science with practice," have made me always strongly desirous of seeing Scotland. To my great regret, I passed through the Lothians by night—(I mean to see them by broad daylight)—but the gardening from Edinburgh to Leith, and the agriculture, since leaving the Firth of Forth, until I reached the Tay, have more than realized my expectations. I have seen a great deal of good farming in both hemispheres; but in exactness and neatness of cultivation, in the richness of the crops, and the beauty of fields waving with their golden treasure, and in the admirable condition of the fences and the farm buildings within this district, I have never seen this farming surpassed.

It is often sneeringly asked—excuse me for saying by blockheads—what has science done, or what has science to do with agriculture? I answer, all that its friends claim for it. To science and philosophy are directly due the improved condition and productiveness of these fields. Science is the observation and accumulation of facts; philosophy is the wise and judicious application of these facts to practice. The high and improved condition of those fields, the improved implements employed in their cultivation and management, the construction of the farm buildings and appurtenances, the improvement of the live stock kept upon them, the application of labor and capital, and the whole arrangements, so as to bring about a profitable result, are all the work of wisdom, gathered from the only true source of wisdom—experience and observation. If the hand has labored successfully, it is only because it has been directed by a wise and enlightened mind. Wherever the mind works, there is science. The more the mind is improved, the more agriculture must be improved. And no art, when we consider its various details and relations, presents so wide a field for scientific inquiry; no one, in its bearings upon human improvement and comfort, is more worthy to occupy the highest powers of the most gifted intellect. What I desire is, to see the profession of agriculture occupying its proper place among the humane and liberal professions; not merely as a servile drudgery, not as a matter of mere trade, of pecuniary calculation—for these are low views of its character—but as a profession and art, in so claiming the aid and contributions of all the branches of natural science, and its bearings upon individual and social virtue and happiness, so full of moral and religious considerations, as to render it, as a pursuit of life, worthy of the best men and the best minds. I claim for an enlightened and improved agriculture a place among the highest pursuits of philanthropy. In its proper character, no pursuit is more beneficial. Its true end is to multiply the productions of the earth. In proportion as these are increased, human happiness, and consequently human improvement, are best provided for.

I received a letter from abroad, a few days since, from a gentleman, congratulating himself upon the prospect of a *short* crop, because, as he said, it would increase prices. I have no sympathy with such sentiments. I detest them. I should be glad to see bread as plentiful as the ancient manna, though I should be sorry to see it attainable in any case without labor; and I trust I may profess my creed without giving offence to any party, which is, to make bread cheap by increased production. This will secure to the landlord his rent, to the tenant his profits, and to the poor man his supply. What seems to me, as a passing traveller through your rich, beautiful and magnificent country, most to demand the attention of the influential and powerful, is the condition of the laboring classes. In a Christian country, abounding in wealth and knowledge, no honest, sober, and industrious man should ever be compelled to suffer for the food which is needful to sustain his body, or the bread of wisdom and life, which may feed his mind and soul. But his physical necessities must be supplied before you can provide, with any success, for his moral and intellectual wants. In passing through your beautiful country since I crossed the Firth, I was delighted to see the improved condition, in their external appearance, of the new cottages, compared with that of some of the old, which are still standing. This is as it should be. The man who, by his toil and sweat, under the blessing of heaven, brings bread from the earth, upon the plainest principles of common justice, as well as every consideration of humanity, should have the full share of the fruits of his own labor.

The condition of society is portentous. Avarice and ambition are still rife enough in every department of life; but I think men are every where waking up to a sense of the inalienable rights of humanity, and great minds are every where becoming conscious of their great duties to mankind. Do not let us linger behind the age, nor impede this great movement. The noblest purpose that can actuate the mind, is a purpose of benevolence; and the sentiment which, above all others, refreshes and elevates it, is the consciousness of duty performed. You, my Lord Duke, in the course of a life which has not been long, have been called to great duties, and to arduous and perilous exertions. Now you will pardon me for saying, that which I cannot doubt, that when the field of battle has been won by your valor, the pleasure which then filled your bosom was not in chasing a flying and terrified enemy, nor in waving the ensigns of victory over fields crimsoned with blood and strewed with the dying and the dead. O! no—but you then found your richest pleasure in having performed what you deemed your duty to your country, in breaking the rod of the oppressor, and in vindicating the rights and liberties of mankind; so, too, my Lord, in the patriotic and generous devotion of your time and talents to win a more humble field, and to achieve victories, not by the sword but by the plow, your highest gratification, and that of your highminded associates will be found, not in any mere triumphs of art or skill, not in any selfish or merely pecuniary accumulations, but in multiplying and improving the productions of the earth to the widest extent, by all the appliances of industry, art, and science, that so the general and universal comfort and happiness of all classes, of those who must take care of themselves, and of those whom others must take care of, may be every where promoted.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I beg leave to express my deep admiration of the success of the Highland Agricultural Society, as witnessed in the splendid exhibition of this day—to repeat my thanks for the kindness with which I have been received, and to express the wish that those who live by the field may see that there is always plenty of bread and plenty of clothing, and plenty of kindness, for the honest and industrious laborer, and—what I believe has never been wanting in Scotland—a free and useful education for his children.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING MANURE.

The subject of increasing their store of manures, is wisely occupying much of the attention of the farmers, for they find them indispensable in an improved system of agriculture. The following extract is taken from the "Farmer's Mine of Wealth, or Manure and Tillage;" a very valuable work by Mr Hermance, just published by Saxton & Miles. It gives a somewhat novel method of making manure; and by strictly following it, the farmer will find that he can greatly increase his resources, and work up into fertilizing matter what has hitherto been considered mere rubbish, and greatly in his way. For full particulars, and the benefits of this process, we must refer to the work itself.—*Amer. Agricult.*

"1. Form your barn-yard with a gradual descent to one side, so that the liquid formed by the rains will flow gently to that side. Make the bottom as hard and smooth as possible, that there may be little or no waste by soaking into the earth. Arrange your stables, hog-pen, &c., in such order as to throw all the litter and manure into the yard.

2. Sink a vat or reservoir at the lower side of the yard, of sufficient capacity to contain the juice of the yard. The most common form of the vat is six feet width by three feet depth, and twelve feet or more in length, according to the size of the yard, and the amount of liquor flowing from it. When the vat is more than twelve feet in length, it will be best to divide it by partitions into two or three parts, so that if at any time you want to use only part of the liquor, you can do so without any inconvenience. It will be farther desirable to have the vat so connected with the yard, that when once full, and you have commenced your manufacture, if additional rains come before you shall have completed your heap, you can prevent the liquid so formed from running into your vat, either by keeping it back in the yard, or by turning it in another direction.

3. In this vat mix the following ingredients as nearly as you can, without actual measurement or weight: to every barrel of liquid add 4 lbs. of stone lime just slacked, 4 lbs. wood ashes, of good quality and dry, or an equivalent of leached ashes, or 1-4 lb. of potash; 1-4 lb. of salt, or its equivalent of old brine; 2 ozs. of saltpetre; 20 lbs. plaster of Paris, or mud, or muck; 10 lbs. of excre-

ments from the privy, or 20 lbs. of horse manure. Mix these ingredients thoroughly with the liquid in the vat, and if the vat contains one hundred barrels increase the above ingredients a hundred fold. It will be well to mix these ingredients a few days before you lay up your heap, and stir them every day—but this is not essential.

On the upper side of the vat lay the foundation for the heap, by placing poles or rails, with one end to the vat, and the other extending from it, about two feet apart; on these lay other poles crosswise, (precisely as we do the foundation for a stack of hay or grain,) to keep the straw from the ground, and that the liquid may flow freely beneath.

5. Having everything prepared, commence laying up the heap, by placing a layer of straw, weeds, stalks, or whatever you have at hand, on the foundation of the poles, to the thickness of a foot. You will find great advantage from throwing materials as you collect them, into the yard, and letting the cattle tread on them, until they are thoroughly broken and wet. When the layer is a foot thick, stir up the ingredients in the vat, and with a pail or other vessel, thoroughly wet the layer on the poles. Place another layer on the first, of the same thickness, wet as before, and thus continue, until you have raised the heap as high as you wish —say from six to ten feet. Be careful at every wetting to stir up the ingredients from the bottom of the vat. When finished, cover the heap with the settlings in the bottom of the vat, or with any thing else at hand—common earth will answer.

6. If the heap consist of straw, weeds, and the like, it will require wetting every fourth day. If you have used much peat, muck, or earth, with the straw, water once a week. To water the heap, make holes with an iron bar, or other instrument, in the top of it, from eight to twelve inches apart, and extending downward about to the middle; then stir the liquid in the vat, and pour it into the holes until the whole mass is saturated; finally, close the holes. At every watering make new holes.

Give the heap three waterings when made of straw, and it will be fit for use in fifteen days from the time of laying it up; when much mud or muck has been added, thirty days.

When it is desired to manufacture this kind of manure in places where barn-yard liquid cannot be readily obtained, river, spring, or pond water will answer the same purpose for wetting the heaps as the barn-yard liquid, by increasing in a small proportion the ingredients for the mixture, as given in section 3, and adding them to it."

WOOD-ASHES, COAL-ASHES, SOOT, PEAT ASHES.

Wood-ashes contain, in a greater or less degree, all the more essential elements, or substances which form the food of plants, except ammonia; or rather all those which are not abundantly supplied by the atmosphere. The most abundant of these are *potash* and *earthy phosphates*. The quantity of these, however, is very variable in the ashes of different plants. Those produced by beech wood contain about one-fifth part of phosphates, while those of the oak yield scarcely any phosphates. The powerful effect of wood-ashes in promoting the growth of clover of every kind, is well known. In Germany, no other manure is used for grass lands, and by these they are kept in the highest state of productiveness. Considering how indispensable they are to keep up the fertility of the soil, they should be taken as much care of as money, for they are certainly most valuable.

The following table contains a statement of the quantity of potash contained in some of the common trees and plants:—

10,000 parts of	Oak,	15
"	Elm,	39
"	Beech,	12
"	Vine,	55
"	Poplar,	7
"	Thistle,	55
"	Fern,	62
"	Cow-thistle,	196
"	Wormwood,	730
"	Vetches,	275
"	Beans,	200

The *ashes produced from the leaves of trees* contain much more potash than those of the twigs and branches, and those of the latter more than those of the trunk of the tree; while the ashes of the two latter contain the most phosphate and carbonate of lime. The quantity of potash in the leaves varies very much with the season of the year, being greatest in the spring and least in the autumn.

In some parts of England it is the practice to burn the stubble for the sake of the benefit afforded to the succeeding crop by the ashes; and it is a very common practice upon the continent. Considering the value of straw for litter, this must be a practice of very doubtful wisdom; and where the stubble is not cut for litter, it must, when plowed down, ultimately afford to the land all that the ashes contain, and something more.

Coal ashes are generally available to farmers, and there are few situations in which they are not beneficial, especially to clover and grass crops; and a consideration of the substances they contain will readily account for the effect they produce. Besides the earthy and imperfectly burnt coaly matter of which they principally consist, they also contain sulphate of lime, with some potash and soda, all of which are known, when applied separately, to produce a good effect on clover crops, and to favor the production of white clover particularly. They are, in fact, an important part of the food of all grasses.

Peat is often within the farmer's reach, and whenever it is, may be turned to very good account either to burn for the ashes, to apply directly to soils deficient in vegetable matter, or for the preservation and augmentation of the compost heap. The *ashes of peat* differ very much in value, as they are poor or rich in saline matter; and in some situations they are the only manure used for the turnip crop, at the rate of from thirty to fifty bushels per acre.

Soot must have a powerful effect as a manure, from the large quantity of ammonia it contains. It is extensively used as a top-dressing, spread by hand, at the rate, on seeds and pasture, of twenty to thirty, and on wheat, barley and turnips from forty to fortyfive bushels per acre. It is, however, more generally employed on wheat, and is considered one of the most powerful top-dressings for that crop with which we are acquainted; and experiments have shown its power to be materially increased by an admixture of one-fourth of common salt; more particularly when laid upon pasture land, the grass of which soon after assumes a growth of much increased luxuriance. Though it has almost always been used as a top-dressing, it is probable that it would have a greater effect if used as a compost with other substances by means of the drill; and has in that manner been successfully employed in the cultivation of potatoes, by an eminent farmer in Gloucestershire. We perceive, also, that, in a recent comparative experiment on different manures for the growth of carrots, 54 bushels of soot and 6 of salt, produced larger crops of both the Altringham and White Belgian species, than 24 tons of stable manure and 24 bushels of bones.—*Falkner's Farmer's Manual.*

From the American Agriculturist.

MILKING QUALITIES OF DURHAM COWS.

Dear Sir—The following statement I am induced to communicate, to show the value of Durham stock for dairy purposes. A gentleman in this vicinity is the owner of two cows only; one a full blood Durham, seven or eight years old, and the other a four-year-old, seven-eighths Durham heifer. He informs me he kept an accurate account of their produce in milk and butter for thirty days. The result was as follows: 108 lbs. of butter, besides supplying a family of five persons with new milk and cream for ordinary family use, and nine quarts of new milk daily for a calf. The average weight of milk per day, from the oldest cow, was 68 lbs., and from the heifer 60 lbs., during the thirty days. One of the cows the gentleman purchased from the writer of this article. This statement may be relied upon as substantially correct. The cows were kept on *pasture only.*

This experiment was made at the suggestion of a brother of the owner of the cow, who resides at the east, when he was visiting at his house, as he had doubts as to the superiority of Durhams over the native stock for the dairy. The result satisfied him that he was mistaken.

Troy, July 17, 1843. GEO. VAIL.

Average Mortality of Mankind.—The population of the whole earth has been variously estimated at between eight hundred thousand and a million millions of souls. According to the English Pocket Diary, if we fix upon an intermediate number, say 946,080,000, and assign 30 years for the continuance of each generation, we shall find that the "children of men" come into the world and go out of it at the following average:

Every second,		1
"	minute,	60
"	hour,	3,600
"	day, 24 hours,	86,400
"	week, 7 days,	604,800
"	month, 30 days,	2,592,000
"	year, 365 days,	32,536,000
"	generation, 30 years,	946,080,000

It thus appears that every stroke of a pendulum ushers a human being into existence, and heralds the departure of another to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Our ambassador, Mr Everett, in his speech at the dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society, said, "He believed that if one thousandth part of the energy, the skill and the treasure, that had been expended by rival nations in the deadly struggles of what was called the field, had been expended in a generous emulation to excel in the arts of peace, the farmers would very soon drive the diplomatists out of the field." (Cheers.)

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1843.

NEW MODES OF COMPOUNDING MANURES.

The "American Farmer," of Baltimore, copies our article upon Dr. Valentine's method of preparing manures. In that article we say that "The object proposed by Bommer and others, who have been acting upon manures, is mainly to rot down straw and other vegetable substances. But when rotted, such matters cannot be *strong* manures." In a note upon this, the editor of the American Farmer says: "We think this conclusion as gratuitous as it is erroneous. The substances used by the Bommer plan, add greatly to the value of the decomposed body." "As gratuitous as it is erroneous"—we say so too—but we do not admit that it is erroneous at all That simple vegetable substances when rotted down are *not strong* manure, we shall reiterate. They may help to make a good soil, but they are *not strong* manures. This was our assertion, and we still hold to it. But, says the American Farmer, the substances used add to the value, &c. This *may* be. What those substances are, is not freely and fully told. As far as we now remember, without referring back to our files, the object of Bommer, as avowed at Albany, where he made a rather public trial, was to rot vegetable matters rapidly. Such, we have inferred from all our reading upon the subject, is the main object and effect. We were once permitted to read his directions, but under promise not to make them public; and our belief is, that a given quantity of straw, rotted down by Bommer's process in three weeks, will be only a little better than the same quantity would be if rotted down by natural causes in a few months. We have no faith that in either case we should get a *strong* manure.

With what light we have been able to get upon the subject, we are not willing to allow that it is either "gratuitous" or "erroneous" in us to say that by Bommer's process, one would not make a *strong* manure.

Possibly we are quite in the dark—if so, it is not our fault. We have asked for light, but the conditions on which it was offered were, that we should pay for it by advertising forthwith in behalf of Bommer's agent. We were willing to make trial of the process, and if it proved good, to advertise in payment for the light that might be given us. But the terms required us to advertise without conditions. This we would not consent to do. We hope we never shall be ready to pay for a personal privilege by means which we in the meantime fear might lead some of our subscribers to expend their money for what would be of little value to them.

We do not profess to have an accurate acquaintance with Bommer's process, and should be unreasonable were we to denounce it as worthless—but until the time comes when we can get more light, we shall hold the opinion that, even if meritorious, its merits are not very high—and especially that it will not produce very *strong* manure. While vegetable matter makes *almost the whole*, we shall think the manure *not very strong*—nor shall we even dream that our thoughts will be called either "gratuitous" or "erroneous," by the practical men who handle the manure-fork and cultivate the soil.

Dr. Valentine.—Sickness prevented our being present at the opening of the cask which we saw him put down, the contents and preparation of which we described in a former article, to which we promised a sequel. But as we were unable to be present at the proper time for examination, we can only say that we are informed that the contents did not come out in so dry and well powdered a state as was anticipated. The mixture must make a good manure, because its component parts, excepting the meadow mud, were all good for the soil—and the proportion of mud was not large enough to make the mixture other than highly fertilizing We are not yet ready to say, however, whether Dr. V. has given valuable advice or not.

CATTLE SHOWS.

The shows of stock, produce and manufactured articles, are about to be held. The farmer's trial day and holyday, is close at hand. The influence of cattle shows and their attendant circumstances cannot well be measured and defined; but we are well persuaded that the tendencies are good. At these shows, the farmer's zeal in his own proper calling is increased—he there sees and hears things that enlighten his mind and stimulate him to exertion. There he sees good animals, and has opportunity to learn something as to the points of good animals. He sees what skill can do at the plow—what tact can do in training the team. Before him are specimens of the largest, and sometimes of the best productions of the soil. There the dairy shows its productions—generally good, but sometimes sickeningly pale and streaked. But even then one has a fine opportunity to mark the difference between good and bad.

A survey of the whole exhibition will either give instruction or enkindle the desire to be a better farmer—or it will do both. Such will be the effects upon many, very many minds. The young, especially, will be excited and animated, and induced to form resolves to become skilful in husbandry. The deeper general interest in farming which the present times witness, than was felt a generation ago, owes its existence, in part, at least, to these cattle shows. We deem them instruments of good.

But they, like all other means of good, may be accompanied by some evil. We have thought that allowing men to compete on the plowing field, and requiring the work to be no more than five inches in depth, as has often been done in the case of single teams, tended to introduce or rather to perpetuate among us a habit of more shallow plowing than good husbandry requires.

We have thought too that the premiums are often awarded for animals for their *size* rather than for excellence of form; and that the over-grown vegetables and fruits are more frequently exhibited than *fair specimens* of the produce of a field or garden. Such faults, if faults they be, are far from sufficient to outweigh the good; but yet if these and some other matters of no greater importance, could be remedied, *we*, at least, should like the effects of cattle shows still better than we now do.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Sept. 9, 1843.

It was announced last week, that in consequence of the necessary preparations for the Annual Exhibition on Wednesday next, no exhibition would be made this day; but this was not generally understood by our friends in the country, and their usual contributions were sent in, though there was nothing from our city amateurs.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited a number of neat bouquets, composed of Roses, Heliotrope, &c.

From Dr. Howard, bouquets, Dahlias, Asters, and other cut flowers.

From A. C. Hall, Dahlias, Balsams, and Phlexes.

From A. H. White, a good stand of Dahlias.

From Mr McLellan, gardener to Mr Pratt, fine bouquets and a stand of good Dahlias.

From F. W. Macondray, a good display of Dahlias and fine Asters.

From S. A. Walker, a fine show of Dahlias—among them good specimens of Girling's Prince of Wales, Essex Triumph, &c.

From Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, a good show of Dahlias. Admiral Stopford, Primrose, Famosa, &c. were very fine.

For the Committee,
H. W. DUTTON.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

From G. Merriam, West Newton, two dishes superb large Peaches.

Fine Peaches from Mrs. Giles, Somerville.

From Seth E. Hardy, Cambridgeport, fine Bartlett Pears.

From J. H. Pierce, Seedling Plums, resembling the White Perdu; Squash Apple, and Bartlett Pears.

From H. Vandine, Early Black, Smith's Orleans, Prince's Imperial Gage, and Yellow Egg Plums.

Pears from S. Pond.

From Jacob Dean, Mansfield, a very fine display of Apples, embracing seven varieties of Seedlings, many of them very fine; several varieties of Apples unnamed, and Superb Sweet, Tender Sweet, Spice Sweet, Sops of Wine, Wine Apple, White, Hey Boy, and Boyden Sweet. Peaches, large Early, a fine Clingstone, and Seedling, all fine.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, President, Royal George, and Lemon Clingstone Peaches, some of them extra large and fine, and an Apple and Pear for names.

From Dr. John C. Howard, Melons—Persian Green Flesh, Green Smyrna, and Minorca.

From Mr Josiah Lovett, 2d, fine Melon.

The Melons from these gentlemen were found to be of exquisite flavor.

For the Committee, JOSEPH BRECK.

"POOR *but* RESPECTABLE."—The Ohio State Journal, in noticing the sudden death of a citizen of Franklin county, says he was "poor *but* respectable." We cannot, in our charity, charge the editor with meaning to say that respectability is an *uncommon* attendant of poverty, but his expression renders him liable to be so understood. The obnoxious "*but*" is too often used in this connection. "Poor *but* respectable"—as if, forsooth, it was rare to find virtue linked with poverty! and that respectability, *as a matter of course*, is conferred by wealth! Such is the import of this common and detestable expression;—and, while we are not disposed to impute to those who use it, any unworthy aristocratic predilections, we could wish that this "poor *but* respectable" phrase might be speedily consigned to the receptacle of things obsolete. We absolutely loathe it,—it "stinks in" our "nostrils." It is not only as absurd as it is anti-republican, and of pernicious tendency in its influence on the minds of the young, but it implies an abominable falsehood. Wealth is merely a fortuitous circumstance, and confers no merit *of itself*;—respectability may be joined *with* it, but does not follow *from* it, and cannot, like wealth, be the foundation of an aristocracy, since it is free to all, and attainable by all in common;—and we hazard nothing in asserting, that, in all time past, *virtue*—the element of all true respectability—has been found *as often*, at least, in the lowly cottage of the poor as in the gorgeous mansion of the rich,—and it is a blessed consolation to the children of adversity, wherever within earth's borders they may dwell, that, however much they may be excluded from a participation in the benefits enjoyed by monopolies of wealth and monopolies of power, they *cannot* be excluded—it is not in the power of *man* to exclude them—from the enjoyment of that purest and chiefest of all earthly happiness—"the soul's calm sunshine and the heartfelt joy"—which follows from a conscience void of offence toward God and man:—and *this—this alone*, is the element of true respectability. †††

☞The annual exhibition of Fruits and Flowers by the Mass. Horticultural Society, commenced this day, at their rooms, 23 Tremont Row, and will be continued until Friday evening. No entertainment in the city presents more attraction than this, and the rooms will, no doubt, as heretofore, be thronged with visitors.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

☞ The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will take place at their Rooms 23 Tremont Row, (opposite the Savings Bank,) on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, 13th, 14th, and 15th of September.

Choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully solicited from the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the lovers of the science of Horticulture generally. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on Monday and Tuesday, 11th and 12th September, and will retain the specimens sent subject to the order of the owner.

A list giving the names of the specimens of Fruits and Flowers presented is respectfully solicited.

By order. SAMUEL WALKER,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 11, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 550 Beef Cattle, 275 Stores, 25 pr s Working Oxen, 2700 Sheep and 1000 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to correspond with last week. A small number Extra $4.50 a 4.75. First quality, $4.25 a 4.50. Second quality, $3.75 a $4.25. Third quality $3.00 a $3.50.

Stores.—Two year old $8 a 13. Three year old $11 a 17.

Working Oxen.—Sales $60, $65, $72 and $80.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from 75 cts. to $1.50. Wethers, from $1.33, to $1.75.

Swine.—Shoats to peddle 4 1-2 for sows and 5 1-2 for barrows. Old Hogs 4 and 5. At retail from 5 to 6 1-2.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Sept. 10.

Sept. 1843.	7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	4	70	90	84	E.
Tuesday,	5	66	76	72	E.
Wednesday,	6	60	70	62	E.
Thursday,	7	62	76	60	E.
Friday,	8	64	70	62	E.
Saturday,	9	58	65	62	N. W.
Sunday,	10	45	62	57	N. W.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 9 c. Flax Seed, $0 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. The market for the most part of the week has been very languid, and prices at the close were a shade lower.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 59 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 56 a 58—do. do. white 53 a 54—do New Orleans, 50 a 52—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 70 a 72—do. Southern, 68 a 70 —Oats, Southern, 29 a 30—Northern do. 31 to 32—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 22 a 35—Bran, 18 a 20.

FLOUR. The panic that prevailed in the early part of the week on account of the English news, has continued to a considerable extent up to the closing of our report, and has led to some large operations among the dealers, at a reduction in prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $5 00 a 0 00 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $5 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 75 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 75 a 4 87—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00, —Georgetown, $5 00 a 5 50—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 0 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 62 a 4 75— do fancy brands $4 75 a 5 00 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 50 a 4 75. Rye, $3 37 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The market remains without much change on the last quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 50 a 0 00—Navy—$7 50 a 0 00.—No. 1, 7 00 a 0 00—do Prime $0 00 a 0 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $13 50 a 14 00—do Clear $12 50 a 13 00 do. Mess, 11 00 a 12 00—do Prime $10 00 a 10 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 0 a 00—do store, uninspected, 7 a 9—do dairy, 10 cts. a 14—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins 00 a 00 —do South and Western, 6 a 7 1-2 — Hams, Boston, 6 a 6½ — Southern and Western, 5½ a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4 1-2—do new milk, 5 a 6.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall no exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

There has not been any change in the market since our last review.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 33 a 35—Do 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 29 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23— Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 28 a 32—No. 1 do. do. do. 25 a 27—No. 2 do do do 19 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 10 a 11. 2d do. do. do. 00 a 00.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4meal, 3 to 4 1-2c.—New 5 to 6.

EGGS, 12 a 14.

SCIONS FROM BEARING TREES.

The subscriber at his grounds adjoining the Pomological Garden on Dearborn Street, North Salem, offers for sale scions from bearing fruit trees. Among them are the following

PEARS.

Bartlett—Columbian Virgalieu—Beurre Romain—Urbaniste—Washington—Beurre Diel—Beurre Bosc—Josephine—Easter Beurre—Bloodgood—Summer Franc Real—Clion—Lewis—Winter Nelis, &c.

PEACHES.

Malta—Early Royal George—Early York—Noblesse—Red Cheek Melacaton—Murray's Early Ann—Blush Pine Apple—Washington Freestone—Cooledge's Favorite, &c.

APPLES.

Minister — Hubbardston Nonsuch — Danver's Winter Sweet, &c.

PLUMS.

Coe's Golden Drop—Violet Perdrigon — Roe's Yellow Gage—Green Gage—Violet do.—Washington—Imperial—Cruger's Scarlet—Frost Gage—Pond's Seedling, &c.

Sept. 6. JOHN M. IVES.

STRAWBERRIES, &c.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., offer for sale the following varieties:

Myatt's British Queen, first in size and quality, the largest variety we have yet seen, and very productive. $5,00 per hundred.

Hovey's Seedling very large, and productive, $5,00 per hundred.

Warren's Methven, and Elton Seedling, each $5,00 per hundred.

Ross' Phœnix, very large and highest flavored, and a very distinct fruit, $3,00 per dozen.

Garnestone Scarlet and Swainstone's Seedling, now first offered, $3,00 per dozen.

Montevideo scarlet, an excellent Roseberry variety, $2,00 per hundred.

Prince Albert, a new English variety, $5.00 per pair.

Also, Myatt's Eliza, Myatt's Pine, Bishops' Orange, Keene's Seedling, Downton, Black Roseberry, and all other varieties at the lowest rates.

No order for less than $5, can be supplied and the amount to be transmitted with the order.

They can be sent by Harnden's Express, at trivial expense to Boston and to other places.

Prince's Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, &c., in which all the estimable varieties of Apples, Pears, and other fruits, are critically described, and all the bad and inferior varieties designated, is now in press, and will be sent to every post paid applicant.

WM. R. PRINCE, & CO.

Lin. Bot. Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, Aug. 25th, 1843.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price 62½.

STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber can supply all the most esteemed varieties of Strawberries now in cultivation. The present is considered a good time for the formation of new beds. The following are the prices per hundred plants:—

Hovey's Seedling—a very superior variety, of large sized, fine flavor, abundant bearer, and very hardy, $5,00

Keene's Seedling—Large fruit, very high flavor and high perfume, $2,00

Bishop's Orange—Fine size, abundant bearer and superior flavor, $2,00

Elton Seedling—Very large fruit of a superior flavor, considered one of the best in England, $5,00

Myatt's Pine—A delicious fruit, $3,00

The old varieties furnished at $1.00 per hundred.

Orders sent by mail enclosing the money will be punctually attended to, and the plants well packed for transportation. JOSEPH BRECK.

Boston, Aug. 15, 1843.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber would most respectfully give notice to those who are desirous of cultivating the most delicious Fruit, that he will offer his select collection of Plants, at the following reduced rates, in order that all may be enabled to grow them.

Having been engaged for twelve years in raising this Fruit extensively, he is enabled, by his knowledge of the choice varieties, and the best modes of cultivation, to offer the most extensive assortment of Plants and in the finest condition, of any cultivator in the country. Persons may satisfy themselves of this fact by a visit to his Gardens.

Warren's Seeding Methven—A very superior variety, a great bearer, perfectly hardy, the fruit often measuring six inches in circumference. Price per hundred plants, $5,00

Hovey's Seedling—A splendid fruit, bears abundantly, and worthy of extensive cultivation, $5,00

Keene's Seedling—Large fruit, and of very high flavor and rich perfume, $2,00

Bishop's Orange.—Very fine size and abundant bearer, $2,00

Myatt's Pine—A delicious fruit, $2,00

Downton—A superior and large fruit, $2,00

The above varieties are all of the most superior kinds, and can be highly recommended.

The following old varieties will be furnished at $4,00 per hundred:—

Early Virginia,	Hauthois,
Methven Castle,	and
Royal Scarlet,	English Wood.

Where one thousand Plants are ordered, a discount of 25 per cent will be allowed.

☞ Every Plant sent from the Gardens will be warranted true. The several varieties, carefully labelled and securely packed, so as to be transported any distance in safety, and where it is desired, directions for planting and cultivation will accompany the Plants.

The months of August and September are the best months in the year for making plantations of this Fruit. Those made at this season and properly treated will produce fruit the coming season.

Orders enclosing the amount wanted or with references, and left with Geo. W. Warren & Co. 192 Washington street, Boston, or forwarded by mail to the subscriber, will receive immediate and careful attention

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
Aug. 15 Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Oct. 26.

WANTED A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who is well acquainted with Gardening in its various branches, and who can give satisfactory testimonials, wishes a situation. He will, if required, take charge of a horse and cow. Please apply at the Office of the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market Street. Aug. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Widow.—It was a cold and bleak evening in a most severe winter. The snow was driven by the furious north wind. Few dared or were willing to venture abroad. It was a night which the poor will not soon forget.

In a most miserable and shattered tenement, somewhat remote from any other habitation, there then resided an aged widow, alone, and yet not alone.

During the weary day, in her excessive weakness, she had been unable to step beyond the doorstone, or to communicate her wants to any friend. Her last morsel of bread had been long since consumed, and none heeded her destitution. She sat at evening by her small fire, half famished with hunger, and from exhaustion unable to sleep.

She prayed that morning, "Give me this day my daily bread"—but the shadows of evening had descended upon her, and her prayer had not been answered.

While such thoughts were passing through her weary mind, she heard the door suddenly open and shut again, and upon going to the entry, found deposited, by an unknown hand, a basket crowded with all those articles of comfortable food which she needed, and which had the sweetness of manna to her.

Where were her feelings on that night, God only knows; but they were such as rise up to Him, the Great Deliverer and Provider, from ten thousand hearts every day.

Many days elapsed before the widow learnt through what agent God had sent her that timely aid. It was the impulse of a little child, who, on that dismal night, seated at the cheerful fireside of her home, was prompted to express the generous wish that the poor widow, whom she had sometimes visited, could share some of her numerous comforts and cheer. Her parents followed out the benevolent suggestion, and a servant was soon despatched to her miserable abode with a plentiful supply.

What a beautiful glimpse of the chain of causes, all fastened at the throne of God. An angel, with noiseless wing, came down, stirred the peaceful breast of a child, and with no pomp or circumstance of the outward miracle, the widow's prayer was answered.—*Portland Tribune.*

Bishop Hughes.—The Bishop occasionally says some "good thing" which ought not to die. On landing at Liverpool, his trunks, as usual, were subjected to examination by the custom-house officers, and a quantity of snuff, which some friend had provided, was discovered. The Bishop was obliged to pay about $4 of duty. "You must pay this in honor of the Queen," said the officer, with an official grin. "For which," quickly returned the Bishop, "I should like to give her majesty a *pinch*."—*Exch. pap.*

"If I give you office," said a man in power to an applicant for a place, "will you aid the party in carrying out its principles?"

"I should most willingly," said the other, "but I do n't believe the party has got any principles."—*Selected.*

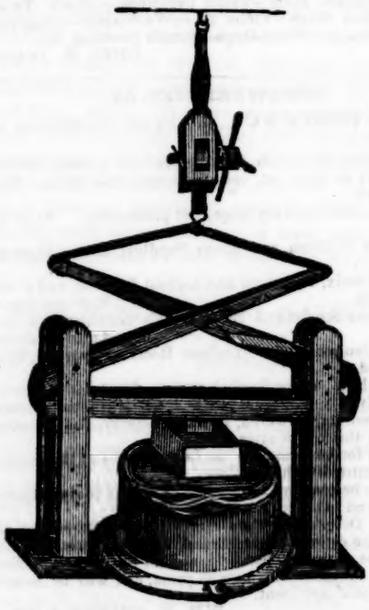
A Joke.—A "down east" editor asks his subscribers to pay up, that he may play a similar *joke* upon his creditors.

The Straight Way to Heaven.—An itinerant preacher, of more zeal than discretion, was in the habit of accosting those he met in his walks, and inquiring into their spiritual welfare. Passing through a small village, he met a simple country fellow driving a cart loaded with corn. "Do you believe in God, sir?" said he to the countryman. "Yes, sir," was the instant reply. "Do you read your bible, pray to your Maker, and attend divine worship regularly?" and this string of questions was also answered in the affirmative. "Go on your way rejoicing, my lad," continued he, "you are in the high way to heaven." Cudpole flourished his whip, and drove on much delighted, no doubt with the agreeable intelligence. Another person came up by this time, and he also was interrogated with an unceremonious "Do you believe in God, sir?" "What have you to do, sir, with what I believe?" replied the person accosted, with a look of surprise. "You are in the gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity," cried the offended preacher: "Look at that poor lad ahead, whistling and driving his cart—*he* is on the straight way to heaven." "It may be so," replied the honest farmer, "but to my certain knowledge, if he 's going there, he 's going *with a cartload of stolen corn!*"—*English pap.*

Humble Virtue.—Flowers have bloomed on our prairies, and passed away, from age to age, unseen by man, and multitudes of virtues have been acted out in obscure places, without note or admiration. The sweetness of both has gone up to heaven.—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

The New Haven Daily Herald acknowledges the receipt of some pears from a tree two hundred years old.

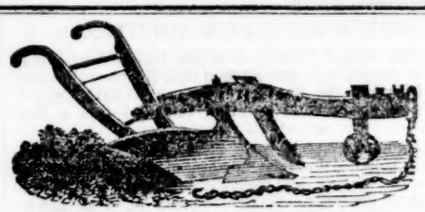
CHEESE PRESSES.



SELF-GOVERNING CHEESE PRESSES—two kinds—lately improved by the Shakers. These are so constructed that they govern and regulate themselves without weights, and are by far the best presses now in use.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street. JOS. BRECK & CO.

June 7, 1843.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

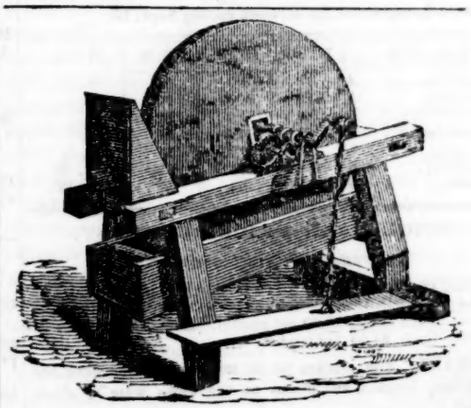
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,

21 School Street.